The Courier.

N°. 457. FRIDAY, July 11, 1794. [Vol. X.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Fort St. Gorge, November 11th, 1785.

IT has been reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Official Signature *of either of the* Secretaries *of this* Government, *or of any other Officers of Government, properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the* MADRAS COURIER, *are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official and ſufficient Notification of the Board's Ordes and Reſolutions, in the ſame Manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the Company, or others, to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference.*

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the Preſident in Council, *has been pleaſed to reſolve, that from the 1ſt of September next, all Perſons employed in the Manufacture of Wall Bricks for public Sale, ſhall be obliged to deliver them agreeably to the following Dimenſions.—viz.*

Length	9 Inches
Breadth	4 ½ do.
Thickneſs	2 ¼ do.

A Sample Brick of the Standard Dimenſions, will be lodged at the Office of the Juſtices.

Publiſhed by Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 28th June, 1794.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, *that ſealed propoſals of contract will be received by Government, on or before the firſt day of Auguſt next, for providing the Clothing of the Honorable Company's European Troops, under this Preſidency, for the year 1795, and of the Native Troops, of every deſcription, for the year 1794, under the following ſtipulations, viz.*

First.—*That the Contractor ſhall undertake to complete the European Clothing, he engages to furniſh, ſo as to be prepared to diſpatch it from, or deliver it at this Preſidency, on the 1ſt of January, 1795—and that of the Sepoys, on the 1ſt of December next, or as ſoon after as he may be required.*

Second.—*That he ſhall be regulated by Indents of the Commanding Officers of Corps, as to the quantity he is to provide for each Corps, which Indents ſhall be tranſmitted to the Contractor, ſo as to reach him at the Preſidency, by the end of Auguſt next.*

Third.—*The Clothing of Europeans and of Drummers and Fifers, both of European and Native Corps, is to conſiſt of one Coat and one Hat, or Cap with Cockade, Band and Looping, agreeably to muſters, and that of the Native Troops, of one Coat only.*

Fourth.—*Government having written to the Honorable the Court of Directors, to ſend out a ſupply of Hats for the European Troops, on this Eſtabliſhment, after their arrival from England, the Contractor is to Indent on the Import Warehouſe-Keeper, for ſuch a quantity as he ſhall occaſionally require, and is to allow for them, on ſettlement of his accounts, at the undermentioned rates, being the average prime Coſt.*

	Fanams,	Caſh,
Serjeant's Hats, each	29	25
Privates Do. each	19	-

Fifth.—*The propoſer ſhall alſo engage to make up long Coats in lieu of Jackets, ſhould it be deemed neceſſary for any of the European Corps; for which purpoſe, he will be furniſhed with a Muſter Coat, by the Military Board, or the Officer Commanding the Regiment, to enable him to form an eſtimate of the additional expence, that will be incurred thereby, which rates he muſt firſt ſubmit to Government, and obtain their ſanction for carrying into effect.*

Sixth.—*On account of the fluctuating ſtate of the Sepoy Corps, the propoſers ſhall engage to receive from the late Contractor, at his Contract price, ſuch part of the Clothing as may be uniſſued as well as any other Clothing of the Troops in general, for the preceeding year, which ſhall have been provided by Authority.*

Seventh.—*The Muſters of each Article of Cloathing are to be ſeen at the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, having his Office ſeal affixed to them, and the Contractor is particularly to attend to the three diſtinct ſizes in which the Muſter Coats are prepared, and to furniſh each Corps an equal proportion of Coats of different ſizes, and ſuch of the European Corps as ſhall be at the Preſidency, are to be allowed to ſend any Men they may have of an extraordinary ſize, and whom the largeſt Muſter Coats could not be made to fit, to the Contractor's Taylor, to be meaſured for their Clothing, and if at out Garriſons or Stations, there ſhould be required Coats that cannot be furniſhed from the three ſizes abovementioned, the ſize of ſuch men muſt be particulariſed in the Indent of Clothing, ſent to the Contractor, to which he muſt accordingly attend.*

Eighth.—*The qualities of the Cloth of which the Coats of different ranks are to be made, ſhall be agreeably to Muſters, which may be ſeen as abovementioned.*

Ninth.—*Whatever quantity of Cloth may be requiſite for preparing the Clothing, ſhall be delivered to the Contractor, upon Indent to the Honorable Company's Warehouſes at Invoice prices, and to be accounted for by him on the final adjuſtment of his accounts, which are to be inſpected and ſettled by the Committee of Officers, annually aſſembled at Fort St. George, for the diſtribution and adjuſtment of the [illegible] Fund, when the Balance of the Contractor's Accounts will be paid him, and the Contractor ſhall not be at liberty to purchaſe any Cloth, otherwiſe than from the Company's Warehouſes, which can be ſupplied from thence.*

Tenth.—*The propoſals are to ſpecify the rates in Star Pagodas at which the complete Clothing of the ſeveral ranks, including the Hats of Europeans, &c. and diſtinguiſhing the Artillery from the Infantry, and Cavalry, is to be prepared and delivered in Fort St. George, after having undergone, a previous inſpection in the Contractor's Warehouſes, or Godowns at this Preſidency, by a Committe of Officers, to be held on the day ſpecified in the Second Article, whoſe certificate of the quality, and due correſpondence of the Clothing with Muſters, muſt accompany the delivery of it, in caſe the Clothing ſhould be rejected by this Committee, the Contractor may require the inſpection of three Members of the Military Board, whoſe rejection of it will be final, and ſubject him to the Penalties of a Breach of Contract.*

Eleventh.—*That the Contractor ſhall after this inſpection has taken place, deliver whatever portion of it, is intended for the European and Native Troops, in the Garriſon of Fort St. George, to the reſpective Commanding Officers, free of any additional Expence.*

Twelfth.—*That any individual propoſer may offer his terms either for ſupplying the whole Army, or the following proportion thereof ſeparately, viz.*

Thirteenth.—*The one portion to conſiſt of the effectives, and Invalids of*

The European Artillery,
The European Infantry,

and the other portion of the effectives, and Invalids of the

Native Cavalry,
Native Infantry,
Governor's Body Guard,
Artillery Laſcars,

Fourteenth.—*Advances will be made in Caſh, to the Contractor or Contractors in the following proportions, to enable them to prepare the Clothing, viz.*

For the European Clothing twenty per cent. upon the computed Number of Suits of Clothing, engaged to be furniſhed, to be advanced in Caſh—on the execution of the Contracts fifteen per cent. on the 15th of Auguſt, and ten per cent. more on the 1ſt of October following.

For the Native Clothing, twenty per cent. to be advanced on the execution of the Contract, Fifteen per cent on the 15th Auguſt, and ten per cent. on the 1ſt of October following

Fifteenth.—*The calculation of the advances to be made by the Military Auditor General, from the muſter compared with the laſt Returns, in the Adjutant General's Office.*

Sixteenth.—*Each propoſal to be given in, muſt ſpecify the names of two good and ſufficient Securities, who ſhall be bound jointly and ſeverally, with the Contractor for the advances made by the Company, and for the due performance of the Contract, in a Penalty of twenty five per cent. upon the computed amount of ſuch part of the Contract engaged for as ſhall not be performed agreeably to the terms thereof, and the propoſals to be ſuperſcribed upon the out cover "Propoſals for "Clothing the Honorable Company's Troops on "the Madras Eſtabliſhment."*

Seventeenth.—*The Invoice price, the breadth and length of the ſeveral kinds of Cloths, and Perpetuances required for the Clothing, may be learnt on enquiry of the Import Warehouſe-Keeper.*

By order of the Hon. the Preſident, in Council,

W. C. JACKSON, Sec.

Fort St. George: 1ſt July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade, will pay a premium of ten Pagodas to any Boat Owner, who will bring his Boat in good condition and properly manned to Madras, from the 1ſt, to the 15th July next, and that the regulated hire of this Port for the work performed by each Boat, ſo brought here, will be paid into the hands of the reſpective head Boat-men together with daily Batta, to the whole of the Crews to each Boat, from the day ſuch Boat is engaged in the public Service, until its departure from Madras.

By order of the Preſident and Members of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, Sec.

Fort St. George: 23d June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following Clauſes of the late Act of Parliament, which regard the freighting of the Goods of Individuals, from India to England, upon the Company's Tonnage, are publiſhed for general information:

81. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, that during the continuance of the ſaid excluſive Trade in the ſaid Company, ſubject as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful, for any of his Majeſty's Subjects reſident in Great Britain, or in any other Part of his Majeſty's European Dominions, to export, on their own proper Riſk and Account, in the Ships of the ſaid Company, or in Ships freighted by them, from the Port of London, to any of the ports or places uſually viſited by the Ships of the ſaid Company, on the ſeveral Coaſts of Malabar, Coromandel, or in the Bay of Bengal, in the Eaſt-Indies, or the Iſland of Sumatra, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of the ſaid Dominions, ſave and except as is hereinafter otherwiſe ſpecially provided, and that in like manner, it ſhall and may be lawful, to, and for any of his Majeſty's Subjects in the Civil Service of the ſaid Company, in India, or being by leave or licence of the ſaid Company, or under their protection, as Merchants reſident in India reſpectively, to conſign and put on Board the Ships of the ſaid Company, or in Ships freighted by them bound to Great Britain, any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize, ſave and except alſo as is by this Act otherwiſe ſpecially provded, in order to the ſame being imported, on the Riſk and Account of the Owners thereof, at the Port of London, under the Regulations hereinafter ſpecified and contained.

87. AND inaſmuch as the enſuring to private Merchants and Manufacturers, the certain and ample means of exporting their Merchandize to the Eaſt-Indies, and importing the returns for the ſame, and other Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes allowed by this Act, at reaſonable rates of Freight, may eſſentially conduce to the advancement of the Trade and Navigation of theſe Kingdoms; be it further enacted. That the ſaid Company ſhall, in the proper Seaſon of every Year, provide, and appropriate Three Thouſand Tons of Shipping at the leaſt, for the ſpecific purpoſes of carrying to the Eaſt-Indies ſuch Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, as may be lawfully exported thither by Individuals, and for bringing back from thence, as well the returns of the ſame, as likewiſe the Goods of other perſons entitled to import the ſame into this Kingdom by virtue of this Act; and if the ſaid quantity of Tonnage ſhall be found inſufficient, or ſhall be found to be more than ſhall be ſufficient for the Carriage of the ſaid private Trade, Export, or Import, the ſaid Company ſhall from time to time, find and provide ſuch an additional quantity of Tonnage, or leſſen the quantity of Tonnage to be provided for the Carriage of the ſaid Private Trade, as the Board of Commiſſioners for the affairs of India ſhall, upon any repreſentation made to them from time to time, order and direct.

89. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, That the ſaid Company ſhall be entitled to charge and recover, from the Owners of Goods imported or exported in private trade, ſuch rates of freight for the carriage thereof as are hereinafter ſpecified, and not any higher rate or rates, any law or uſage to the contrary notwithſtanding; (that is to ſay) for the carriage of any Goods from Great Britain, to any port or place in the Eaſt Indies, in time of peace after the rate of Five pounds per Ton, and for the carriage of any goods from any part of the Eaſt Indies to Great Britain, after the rate of Fifteen pounds per Ton, computing ſuch tonnage in the ſame manner as the tonnage of Goods ſhipped by the ſaid Company on their own account, and that in times of war, or preparations of war, between Great Britain and any other European Power or State, or when any circumſtances incidental to war, or preparations for war, ſhall happen. whereby an increaſe in the rates of freight, payable by the ſaid Company, ſhall become unavoidable, then or as long as ſuch war, or preparations, or other circumſtances ſhall continue, the ſaid Company ſhall be entitled to charge and recover for the Carriage of the ſaid private trade, additional rates of freight after a due proportion to the additional rates of Tonnage, which ſhall be paid by the ſaid Company for the hire of ſhips for their own trade, and at or after no higher rate or proportion.

93. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, That all perſons intending to export any Goods from any port or place in the Eaſt-Indies, to Great Britain, ſhall ſignify the ſame by notice in writing to the chief Secretary of the Preſidency in India, wherein the ſame are to be ſhipped, or to ſuch perſon as ſhall be ſpecially authorized to receive the ſame by the reſpective Governments abroad, within a reaſonable and convenient time, to be limitted by the ſaid reſpective Governments for that purpoſe, in which, notice ſhall be ſpecified the ſorts and quantities of Goods intended to be ſhipped, the quantity of tonnage required, and the period when the Goods will be ready to be put on board; and that every perſon giving ſuch notice ſhall make a Depoſit at the Treaſury of ſuch Preſidency or Settlement reſpectively of the whole amount of the freight, upon the quantity of the tonnage ſpecified in the ſaid notice, or otherwiſe give ſuch reaſonable ſecurity for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf, as the ſaid reſpective Governments ſhall require; and if any of the perſons giving ſuch notice, ſhall not provide his or their Goods to be ſhipped within the time or times therein ſpecified for that purpoſe, their depoſits made, or ſecurities given for the freight, ſhall be forfeited to the ſaid Company.

94. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, That if any vacant tonnage ſhall remain, not engaged by individuals, either in Great Britain or the Eaſt-Indies, after the times limited for giving ſuch notices reſpectively, the ſaid tonnage, together with any other vacant tonnage occaſioned by the failure or default of any perſon or perſons in the delivery of their Goods, within the period ſpecified in their notices for that purpoſe, ſhall and may be occupied by the Goods of the ſaid Company, without any allowance to the perſons making ſuch default in reſpect thereof; and that if the whole quantity of tonnage required for private trade in any year, either in Great Britain or the Eaſt-Indies, ſhall exceed the whole quantity to be provided for private trade, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, in ſuch year reſpectively, in that caſe the whole of the tonnage provided, ſhall be impartially diſtributed amongſt the parties requiring the ſame, in proportion to the quantities ſpecified in their reſpective notices; and that on every ſuch occaſion, the ſaid diſtribution ſhall be made with all convenient diſpatch, and the quantity of tonnage appertaining to each of the perſons entitled thereto ſhall be notified to them reſpectively by the ſaid Secretary or other proper officer in writing, ſeven clear days at the leaſt antecedent to the day appointed for making the depoſit, or giving ſecurity for the ſaid freight, in the manner before directed.

103. PROVIDED alſo, and be it further enacted, that previous to the ſhipping of any Goods under the authority of this act, by private Merchants or Manufacturers; the ſame ſhall be duly regiſtered in Books, kept by the ſaid Company for regiſtering private Trade Goods, in which regiſtry ſhall be deſcribed, the marks and numbers of each bale or package of Goods ſo ſhipped, and the amount of the Tonnage of all the Goods, ſhipped by each Merchant or Manufacturer; and an order or licence in writing ſhall be given, under the hand of the proper officer of the ſaid Company, for the ſhipping of ſuch Goods; and all Goods which ſhall be ſhipped either in London or the Eaſt-Indies, without being ſo regiſtered ſhall be conſidered as goods illicitly ſhipped, and the ſaid Goods ſhall be ſubject to ſuch ſeizure and forfeiture, and the Owners, Shippers, and Agents concerned therein, to ſuch forfeitures and penalties, as any perſon ſhall be ſubject to by law for carrying on Trade to or from the Eaſt-Indies without the ſaid Company's licences.

Individuals are hereby adviſed that notices conformable to the 93d Clauſe for the returning ſhips of 1794-5, will be received at the office of the Secretary to the Board of Trade, on or before the 25th Auguſt.

In conſequence of the extraordinary expences ariſing from the the war, the Honorable Court of Directors have increaſed the freight homeward for private Goods to £. 22 10 per Ton.

It is left to the option of each individual either to depoſit the freight for the Goods here, or to name the Securities for the payment thereof in Great Britain, and the due performance of his engagements in that behalf: And the notice muſt ſpecify, which option he may make. In the latter caſe he muſt ſend in the declaration of the ſecurity ſignifying his aſſent.

The freight is to be underſtood as a conſideration for the carriage of the Goods only, from the place where the ſhip may be lying at the time of the Goods being put on board. The expence of tranſportation to the ſhips muſt alſo be defrayed by the Shippers as uſual.

Publiſhed by Order of the Board of Trade.

T. CHASE, Secretary.

Madras: 23d June, 1794.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

> But now O! strange Revenge! our critics bawl,
> In praise of Candour, with a heart of Gall,
> How can we look for Candour in a Man,
> The Foe to genuine *Wit*—and Sheridan?

SIR,

I PROFESS myself very little pleased with the stile and manner of the Critique, on the "*School for Scandal*," which has been inserted in your Courier; and much less does the reasoning adopted by your Cynic, satisfy my mind of the Truth or Justice of the animadversions on the Author, or on the Comedy itself, (which it attempts to analyse and to appretiate.) The professed object of the Play was to satirize, and, if possible, to reform those busy Forgers, Retailers and Receivers of slander on the Characters of their Neighbours, and gently to touch by appropriate ridicule the manners of Persons, who Volunteer situations unfit for their ages, and necessarily present themselves the butt of Sarcasm by the event. If these be *not* fair Subjects, to hold up for public reprehension, contempt and derision, and if the close unprincipled, smooth and sentimental Hypocrite be *not* fair Game for the Theatrical Lash, and if all these Characters appear *not* among the *Personas Dramatis* of Mr. Sheridan, and so far from being fabulous Characters or fictitious Personages; if they do *not* exist in every Society, and embitter the comforts of many families (East-India of course excepted). I have passed thro' some years of life in a mood as splenetic as the Critic I complain of. The general attack of our discriminating Author on Matrimony which he is charged with in the Dialogue between Sir Peter and Lady Teazle, is unfounded, " it is not an attack for which the Author is reprehensible, and in which he has" "*exhausted all his Stock of Irony and Ridicule* and with bitter, and unprofitable Remark" as represented by our Cynic, but it is a fair and justifiable exposure of the absurdity of weatherbeaten old Squires, and worn out debauchees making incongruous ill sorted Bargains and Sales for young Country Girls in Matrimony; whose Education has taught them little but vanity, and who are compelled to experience themselves, and to evince to their husbands, that young minds must have Employ, and that old husbands soon cease to occupy their thoughts. It was reserved for our Critic to ascertain the *exhausted* state of Mr. Sheridan's mind, but had Mr. Sheridan introduced *him* as an under Character with *Old Crabtree* in the piece, I fancy a recantation of his assertion would have been readily offered, from the *Justice* as well as the severity that would have been dealt out to him; if we can suppose he had respectability sufficient for the Spider's Niche I have assigned him. I am unfortunate enough not to admit the propriety of Hogarth's Introduction into the Critique, for the illiberal purpose he is to be employed. Hogarth is justly censured for exhibiting mankind in the Commission of Crimes too black and improbable for depravity,

> "Bad as Men are why should thy frantic Rhymes"
> "Traffic in Slander, and invent new Crimes"?
> "Crimes, which existing only in thy Mind,"
> "Weak Spleen brings forth to blacken all Mankind."

The Character of Charles is in many parts morally reprehensible, and his Punishment constantly attends them, but yet it cannot be denied, that there remain in his mind seeds of goodness, affection, liberality and gratitude; and his attachment to Sir Oliver's Picture merits not the Ridicule attempted to be thrown on it: this attachment was through the Medium of the Picture, to his Uncle, whose unceasing Bounty had so often relieved his Distresses "*Si Ingratum dixeris, omnia dixeris.*" the interview between Joseph and Teazle, is managed to shew how mischievous a wretch the Sentimentalist must be who converts his fictitious virtue into a mask to beguile the man that most confides in him, and how difficult the detection of his Villany; Charles on the contrary and his actions, are before the world; they see his Errors, his Imprudence and his vices, and if a Creditor be compelled to endure a temporary inconvenience the measure is voluntary; but the Author gives his Hero Resources in possessing some of the first traits that can elevate and adorn Man, and after all we see in this Comedy, Blifil and Tom Jones, personated by Joseph and Charles, in a more interesting manner, and the Judgement of the first Critics has thrown a value upon the Foundling, untangible by Cynicism.

PLAUTUS.

THE COURIER.

MADRAS.

JULY 11, 1794.

YESTERDAY arrived the Triompho, a Portuguese Vessel, carrying twenty-two guns, Commanded by Captain De Souza; she comes direct from Madeira, which place she left on the 21st of March, and brings with her, it is said—*Six hundred Pipes of Madeira.*

By the above Ship we receive not any intelligence, except, that it was not known at Madeira, that Portugal had taken any active part in the confederation formed against France.

We understand that the Sugar Cane, Captain Musgrave, will be dispatched in the early part of the next week for England: she is to touch, we hear, at St. Helena.

A Public Packet will be forwarded on the Sugar Cane, and which is now open at the Post Office, for the reception of such Letters as may be intended for England, or St. Helena, by that medium.

The *Princess Royal Indiaman*, late a Prize to the French, and recaptured by Captain Newcombe, was sold, on Saturday last, for 29,050 Pagodas.

The past week has furnished few Articles of Intelligence of a Domestic nature, though much matter of Speculation and Discussion, in the News received immediately from Europe.

On the 5th Instant, arrived the Ship Fortune, Captain Innes from Bombay, and on the 6th the Pheonix Captain Flemming from Calcutta, and the Bombay merchant, Captain Holmes from Batavia.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JOSEPH GREENHILL, Esq. is appointed Sheriff of Madras, vice GEORGE WEBSTER, Esq. deceased.

On the 11th ultimo, anchored in Bombay harbour the ship Dolphin, Captain Howland, laden with Lumber, from Baltimore in Maryland, which port she left on the 16th of January—The Dolphin saw no sail, nor put in at any port, except Johanna for two days, in her passage.

We learn by the above arrival from New York, that in the course of the last year, General Washington was unanimously elected to the office of the President of the United States—This able, and popular man, is now in his 63d year: it is therefore generally and reasonably expected, that at the expiration of the present term, he will secure his well-earned fame, by an honourable retirement.

Mr. Adam has also been re-elected to the appointment of Vice President—Mr. Jefferson, after having so ably filled with reputation to himself, and service to his country, the office of Secretary of State, has retired for the present from public life, and has been succeeded by Mr. Randolph, late Attorney-General.

It may be interesting to some of our Mercantile Reader, to learn that the ship La Ville de L'Orient, which sailed from Bengal in the course of the last year, bound to France, upon receiving on her homeward bound passage intelligence of the war, changed her course towards America, to avoid the threatning danger: and that we have observed in the NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, notice of the intended sale of her valuable cargo there, on the 30th of February.

CITY OF GOA.

The long expected Annual or Register ship arrived here the 17th of May—She is called the Concecao, commanded by Joze Jochim Ribeiro: She sailed from Lisbon the 3d of September last, and touched at Mosambique, where she remained twenty five days, and left that place for Goa on the 12th of April last. By this ship came orders from the Court of Lisbon, to the then Governor of Goa, Francisco de Cunha Eminefas, to deliver up the Government of the place to the Lieutenant-General of the forces at Goa, Francisco Antonio de Veiga Cabral, who in consequence of such order, took charge of the Government on the 22d May, and from whose long residence and experience in India, great expectations are formed. The Passengers by the Concecao are three Judges, one of whom is the Lord Chancellor—Francisco Joze de S. Joaquim, who is appointed Inquisitor-General, in the room of the late Inquisitor-General, who died about two years ago; Frebent is appointed Second Inquisitor, and the Reverend Padre Pedro Figuerhedo, third.—The Princess Regent of Portugal, consort to the Prince Regent, was safely delivered of a daughter, a few days before the Concecao failed from Lisbon.

When this ship failed from Lisbon, War had not been declared by Portugal against France, nor by France against Portugal. Preparations were going forward, and it was currently reported, that the Court of Portugal could no longer avoid taking an active part, with the Allies against France; indeed so apprehensive was the Court of Lisbon, of being attacked by the French, that the Concecao was convoyed to a certain latitude by two ships of war."

In further Prosecution of our design, to extract from the Foreign Prints whatever might appear to us important, we select the following Passages, which are all that we are able to offer in the present discharge of our duty to the Public.

By letters from London of a late date, we learn that much speculation is indulged in, as to the continuance of the war, and the probable consequences from abroad and at home, by the issue of the ensuing campaign. The City-Politicans seem not to have failed to advantage themselves, where they could, by working on the credulity of the moment, and to which sort of honest industry the uncertain cast of Fortune in the time of hostilities will ever be favorable. As the finesse of Stock-Jobbers is calculated to the humour and opinion of the Day, perhaps it may not be uninteresting, to relate a circumstance, which occasioned much fluctuation of political sentiment, as it may serve to shew in some measure "the body and spirit of the times".

At a call of the House of Lords, on the 14th of February, on a motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, to take into consideration "the propriety and necessity of concluding a peace with France"; The Marquis immediately after prayers, informed the House that he had received a letter from Lord Grenville, Secretary of Sate, importing, "that "an affair of the greatest importance, rendered it extremely inconvenient for his "Lordship to attend the House during the "Debate, which he supposed would be very "long, on the motion submitted by him "(the Marquis) for considering the propriety of the present war, which stood as "the order of the day; and he requested in consequence that it might be deferred to a future day"—Lord Lansdown observed that great respect was due to the request of the Minister, on whom so much responsibility rested, and that he found no difficulty therefore, in consenting that his intended motion should stand over to the 17th of the same month.—The Earl of Albermarle, who had also intimated his intention of taking the sense of the House on that day.—"Of the legality of landing Foreign Troops "in Great Britain, without the previous approbation of Parliament" Agreed to a postponement of his motion. Lord Grenville testified his acknowledgments to the noble Lords for their condescension, and the House immediately adjourned.

In the Commons, Mr. Fox intimated the receipt of a letter from Mr. Pitt, couched in the same terms with that of Lord Grenville to the Marquis of Lansdown, and gave notice that he should not, on that account, make his intended motion, until the Tuesday following.

So soon as the purport of the above communication from Mr. Pitt and Lord Grenville was known without doors—"that they "were not enabled to attend to the business "in their respective Houses, on account of "an important affair, which demanded their "immediate notice"!!! Numerous and very contradictory conjectures were instantly spread—"that the credit of England was ruined"—"that the French were about to make a descent"—that their fleet was actually at sea"—nay, that the enemy was at our very doors"—and in proof of this, it was asserted, that Government having received authentic intelligence that the armament, intended for the invasion of Great Britain, had sailed from Cherbourg and Havre de Grace, had taken measures to obstruct their landing—and it was further urged, in corroboration of such assertion, that the orders, which had been issued by the Admiralty the day before, for the instant departure of Admiral Mac'Bride, were directed by the information received by administration of the movement of the French; and which also had led to that very particular notification, "that all the officers, both "military and naval, should repair to their respective stations and not absent themselves "on any account whatever". On this alarming intelligence, industriously circulated, on the one side by those, who feel a certain illiberal kind of pleasure in opposing the measures, whatsoever they may be, of the existing administration, and who frame their details; more according to what they wish, than to the fact; and re-echoed on the other, by the dealers and jobbers in the Funds—plain, unsuspecting John Bull began to look sad, and then serious, and last of all melancholy; and was not easy, contenting himself with the adage, "*that the first loss is always the best*", until he had disposed of his 3 per Cents and Consols, at what Price they would please to give him for them.

In a few hours after the propogation of this miraculous intelligence respecting the coming of the Democrats, it was hinted by the Gentry in the Ally, who had now Stock *to sell*, that there was not a word of truth, "*in that there matter of Invasion*"—and, "*as how they had been imposed on*" (innocent babes!) For the motions of *Charles Fox* and Lord what-de-ye-call-'em, they had luckily discovered, had been put off, on account of a meeting of Privy Council, which was to assemble that Evening—to determine on some proposals received from France, and "*every body said as how it would be peace.*"—The last report, of these *Ambidexters*, like the former, had its momentary operation, and wrought the advantage looked for, by the worthy fabricators of it.

Having related the causes which did *not* defer Lord Lansdowne's motion, it will not be judged superfluous to say what *did*.

Colonel Mack, who had come expressly to London, charged by the Allies to consult with his Majesty's Ministers, and concert the necessary plans for the ensuing campaigne, had requested, that a Cabinet Council might be held with all due expedition, as it was expected by the Emperor, that he should return to the Continent, without the loss, if possible, of a day; his immediate return to the Low Countries, was rendered more necessary, a general Council of war having been ordered to assemble at an appointed time, to receive such communications as he might have to offer from the British Court; more particularly as to the meditated attack by the Conventionists on the Belgic Provinces, and which had long been the favourite measures, as well as boast of the Convention. The arrival of this celebrated character, and his extraordinary mission, induced the Minister and Lord Grenville to write the letters before noticed, and which gave rise to the contradictory conjectures previously alluded to.

Colonel Mack, immediately on his arrival, on the 14th February, was introduced to, and had a private audience of his Majesty by the Imperial Ambassador, *Count de Strahemberg*.—On the 15th, of the same month, accompanied by two Officers, he left London on his way to join the Austrian Princes, at the Head Quarters in the Low countries.

On the 14th of February, it is said, that Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas had an interview with *Lord Cornwallis*, who, as it is reported, will be appointed Commander in Chief of all the Land Forces in England.—The letter states further, that a Division had taken place in the Cabinet respecting the removal of *Lord Amherst*; and it was by the Majority of one vote that the *Marquis of Cornwallis* had been named to that important office.

On the fifteenth of February, the *Marquis Cornwallis, Earl Moira*, and several other Military Officers assembled at Carleton House, where also the *Duke of York* attended.

It is every where asserted, that instead of the Ministry being intimidated by the gasconade of an invasion from the French, the project of attacking them more vigorously, is not only determined, but is prosecuted without intermission.

On Thursday last, Government purchased fifty more flat bottomed boats, each to carry two guns, and ordered two 74 gun ships to be cut down, and to be used as floating batteries. The ships chosen for this service, are the Albion and Nonsuch; one of which is to be fitted, so as to carry 36, and the other 32 guns, and every mean is employed to get them ready for sea.

The last accounts received from the interior part of France, justify the expectation of those, who conceived that the Royalists in Britany and the neighbouring provinces had not been destroyed, but would again appear, so soon as circumstances and the season would permit; for according to the tenor of these accounts, the heads of the Royalists—Messrs. De la Roche—Jaquelin—Beaumont D'Aulichamp, Stofflet, (a Swiss) the Chevalier Fleuriot, and others, are stationed and encamped at present on the left side of the Loire, in which provinces they reaped so many advantages in September last. The state of inactivity in which they have been, for these two past months, was owing partly to the inconveniences of the season,

the want of reſt, after a campaigne ſo replete with fatigue and ſlaughter, and the neceſſity of making ſome arrangements, according to which this Holy party flatters itſelf, that on the opening of the campagne on the frontiers of Flanders, the war in La Vendee, will recommence in a way more effectual, and more dangerous to the intereſts of the Conventioniſts, than that of the laſt year.

On the 17th of February Earl Moira, left London, to take command of the troops landed on the Iſle of Wight, and the neighbouring cantonments.

The diſorder that the long ſtay on board the tranſports had occaſioned to the troops under the Earl of Moira, and which was ſaid to have occaſioned in a certain degree, their being landed, is not yet ceaſed. The ſymptoms are the ſame as thoſe of the goal diſtemper. Reports mention further, that theſe troops have very ſeverely ſuffered by ſickneſs; probably the return of ſpring, with Military exerciſe will be the beſt remedy.

The fleet under Lord Howe, which has been joined by the Royal Sovereign of 100 guns, and the Caeſar of 80, is at preſent formidable, and is ready to ſail at a ſhort notice: no officer is [illegible]mitted to ſleep on ſhore.

On the 17th of February, [illegible]e *Marquis* of *Lanſdown* made his promiſed [illegible]tion reſpecting the neceſſity of concluding [illegible]eace with France, and after a ſpeech of c[illegible]derable length, replete with ſtrong, manly ar[illegible]ment; he concluded by moving.

“ That an humble repreſentation be m[illegible]
“ to his Majeſty, that the events of the laſt
“ Campagne have evinced the improbability
“ of our ſubduing France, though it had
“ been attended by the ſingular circumſtance
“ of a General Confederation, which had
“ been formed againſt that country: that
“ the continuance of an extended combina-
“ tion, neceſſarily ſlow and badly connected
“ in its operations, cannot be depended on
“ from day to day, entered into, as at pre-
“ ſent, with powers, who, it is to be ap-
“ prehended, from the exhauſted ſtate of
“ their Finances, laviſhed by profuſion and
“ the war, will be unable to complete the
“ requiſite ſubſidies, and, at length, obliged
“ from the ſame cauſes to withdraw them-
“ ſelves from us; whence it will reſult that
“ the heavy burthen of expence, and other
“ ill conſequences of the war, will eventu-
“ ally fall on Great Britain and Ireland.

“ That in the event of the war being ſuc-
“ ceſsfully and happily terminated, (and it
“ had hitherto been accompanied only with
“ misfortune,) ſound and policy, and rea-
“ ſon would dictate that it ſhould be diſ-
“ continued; for no poſſible territorial ac-
“ quiſition could be attended with any
“ real advantage to Great Britain, ſo as to
“ juſtify the riſk in the prolongation of a
“ war, which, in what way ſoever it may
“ end, cannot fail of laying a foundation
“ for future Hoſtilities: a war, which had
“ already weakened the induſtry and the na-
“ tural produce of the country, and had
“ occaſioned a ſtagnation and waſte in the
“ national capital, and a decline and failure
“ in Trade; events, which had taken place
“ of the Diminution of the National debt and
“ taxes, which we were encouraged to ex-
“ pect, and which are allowedly ſo eſſential
“ to our external independence, and our
“ Tranquility and Happineſs within.

“ That the diſmemberment of France,
“ even ſhould it be effected, would be ſo far
“ from ſettling the balance of Power in Eu-
“ rope, that on the contrary, it would great-
“ ly endanger, if not wholly overturn it,
“ as the higher principalities would not fail
“ of augmenting their reſpective Dominions,
“ which from the ambition of the Crowned
“ Heads in Europe, and their new adopted
“ Policy of acting in concert, already threa-
“ ten the extinction of the independent ſtates,
“ of the ſecond and third order; on the
“ preſervation of which, the General Liber-
“ ty of Europe ſo much depends.

“ That opinions and principles once pro-
“ pogated, cannot be ſuppreſſed by force of
“ arms, it is therefore the duty of every
“ Government, which means to guard
“ againſt the progreſs of Democratic tenets
“ to avoid the ills, which had their origin
“ in France: that the obedience paid by the
“ French Nation to their Proviſionary
“ Government, even at the time, it is op-
“ poſed to a powerful Combination, which
“ is attempting to influence the interior
“ affairs of France, though it be a ſtrong
“ proof that the preſent war will rather
“ confirm than deſtroy that Government,
“ does not leſs prove that the French Nati-
“ on will continue to obey it, and will render
“ it permanent, if we ſuffer its external peace
“ to return: ſo that in good time let the
“ National good ſenſe produce the proper
“ effect.

“ That experience has demonſtrated the
“ futility of every attempt to interfere with
“ the interior affairs of France, and although
“ its injuſtice ſhould be problematical, we
“ ſhould deſerve the moſt opprobrious re-
“ proach, that ever any nation incurred, if,
“ for the ſake of affording a temporary
“ aſſiſtance, only, to the occaſional inten-
“ tion of the confederated Powers, we
“ ſhould encourage an internal Revolt in
“ France, when in the event we ſhould be
“ incapable of fulfilling our promiſes of ac-
“ tual aſſiſtance to the *Royaliſts*, or of ſaving
“ from Ruin and Deſtruction thoſe unfortu-
“ nate men who had confided in us.

“ That his Majeſty may therefore be re-
“ queſted to declare without delay, that he
“ is diſpoſed to make Peace with France on
“ diſintereſted and generous Conditions;
“ ſuch as may tend to render the good un-
“ derſtanding between the two Nations per-
“ manent; and that His Majeſty will be
“ pleaſed to communicate ſuch declaration
“ to his Allies, in order to put an imme-
“ diate ſtop to the daily effuſion of human
“ blood, which if permitted to continue,
“ will change the Character of European
“ Nations; and ſubſtitute in the ſtead of
“ that Spirit of Humanity, which was daily
“ increaſing, and untill theſe late years, had
“ diſtinguiſhed the modern times, a degree
“ of Savage Ferocity, unprecedented in the
“ annals of mankind.”

Earl Fitzwilliams, the Dukes of Dorſet and Leeds, the Lords Sidney, Kinnoul, Carliſle and Grenville oppoſed the Motion; which was ſupported, on the other hand by the Earl of Landerdale—After which the Houſe divided—when there appeared *for* the Motion 13, and *againſt* it, 103.

MR. Fox's Motion, on the 19th, reſpecting the inattention of Miniſtry to the Proviſion of fit Convoys for protectiug the National Trade, was loſt by a great Majority; there appearing 48 Votes in favor of the Motion, and 202 againſt it.

The Failures that have happened in England ſince the breaking out of the preſent war, are eſtimated at the enormous ſum of TWENTY MILLIONS ſterling; a ſum exceeding one half of the current ſpecie of the Britiſh Empire; An event not to be paralleled in the commercial hiſtory of Europe. The London Gazette for ſeveral days in March contained a liſt of from 20 to 30 Bankrupts.

KING's TROOPS.

New Corps were raiſing by the following Officers:——Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, formerly of the 40th regiment—Colonel Leigh, of the guards—Colonel Nugent, guards—Colonel De Burg, formerly of the guards—Major Cameron—Lord Paget—beſides ſeveral regiments in Ireland—There are alſo four regiments embodied from the Independent Companies.

1ſt REGIMENT.

Lieut. General Fletcher Campbell, from the 72d regiment, Colonel.

Maj. Duncan Cameron,——43d, Lt. Col,
Captain Martin Hunter——52, Major.

2d REGIMENT.

Major General William Edmonſton, from the 56th. Colonel.

Major Charles Green,——31ſt, Lt. Col.
Capt. John Edwards,——40th, Major.

3d REGIMET.

Maj. Gen. C Cuyler,——55th Colonel.
Major —— Sladden ——67th, Lt. Colonel.
Capt. Mark Dickens,——44th, Major.

4th REGIMENT.

Maj. Gen. N. Balfour, —— 23d, Col.
Major St. Leger,——6th foot, Lt. Col.
Capt. Whitlock,——15th drag. Major.

In the preſent important and disjointed ſtate of Poland, it is not to be wondered that the Diet has conſented to the meaſure of reducing the Military forces. The army of the Crown and that of Lithuania has been reduced to 12,000 men, a number ſaid to be, by the Empreſs, ſufficient for the finances of the Republic, the liſt of officers however, belonging to each corps is to be preſerved—a great part of the Artillery, which the diet termed Revolutionary, is to be melted down. On the other hand the Ruſſian troops in Ukraine and Podolia are all in movement, as alſo thoſe which were in Quarters in Tartary.—The diſpoſitions which are making, ſeem to threaten inevitably a war with Turkey, and unfortunately, the advices received from Conſtantinople confirm the idea that the peace ſubſiſting between the Ottoman and Ruſſian Courts will not laſt long. Whether the pretenſions of the Cabinet of Ruſſia appear too exhorbitant, or that the inſinuations of the Conventional Negociators, have had more effect than the allied powers expected, or that mutual intereſt has united the cauſes of the French and the Porte, is a matter of conjecture; but be that as it may, it is certain; that an armament both by Sea and Land has been ordered at Conſtantinople, as alſo a levy of Troops both in Bulgaria and other countries in the neighbourhood of the Crimea, which plainly beſpeak a rupture, between the two Deſpots.

Additional Inſtructions to the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of War, and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque, againſt France. Given at our Court of St. James, the 8th day of June, 1793, and in the thirty third year of our reign.

1ſt. THAT it ſhall be lawful to ſtop and detain all veſſels, laden wholly or in part with corn, flour or meal, bound to any port in France, or any port occupied by the armies of France, and to ſend them to ſuch ports as ſhall be moſt convenient: in order that ſuch corn, meal or flour, may be purchaſed on behalf of his Majeſty's Government, and the ſhips be releaſed after ſuch purchaſe, and after a due allowance for freight, or that the maſters of ſuch ſhips, on giving due ſecurity to be approved of by the Court of Admiralty, be permitted to proceed to diſpoſe of their cargoes of corn, meal or flour, in the ports of any country in amity with his Majeſty.

2d. That it ſhall be lawful for the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of War, and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque, againſt France, to ſeize all ſhips whatever be their cargoes, that ſhall be found attempting to enter any blockaded port, and to ſend the ſame for condemnation, together with their cargoes, except the ſhips of Denmark and Sweden, which ſhall only be prevented from entering on the firſt attempt, but on the ſecond, ſhall be ſent in for condemnation likewiſe.

3d. That in caſe his Majeſty ſhall declare any port to be blockaded, the Commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque againſt France, are hereby enjoined, if they meet with ſhips at ſea, which appear from their papers, to be deſtined to ſuch blockaded port, but have ſailed from the ports of their reſpective countries, before the declaration of the blockade ſhall have arrived there, to advertiſe them thereof, and to admoniſh them to go to other ports, but they are not to moleſt them afterwards, unleſs it ſhall appear, that they have continued their courſe, with intent to enter the blockaded port, in which caſe they ſhall be ſubject to capture and condemnation, as ſhall likewiſe all ſhips whereſoever found, that ſhall appear to have ſailed from their ports, bound to any port which his Majeſty ſhall have declared to be blockaded, after ſuch declaration ſhall have been known in the Country, from which they ſailed, and all ſhips which in the courſe of the voyage, ſhall have received notice of the blockade in any manner, and yet ſhall have purſued their courſe, with intent to enter the ſame.

G. R.

The foregoing Paper occaſioned a very ſerious Remonſtrance from the Secretary of the American Congreſs, accompanied with a demand of explanation from the Britiſh Miniſtry.

PARIS, 10th MARCH, 1794.

On the 7th of March, when the Jacobins and Cordeliers mutually exchanged kiſſes of Fraternity the Convention were far from being aſſured of the Public tranquility—It was announced to them that a manuſcript libel had been ſtuck up—beginning with theſe words: “ Sans Culottes it's time to beat to arms.” and ending with “ becauſe I ſpeak the truth.”

The Aſſembly ſent the Paper to the Public Accuſer charging him to purſue without delay the Authors, and Publiſhers;—The next day, the 8th, the alarms were not diſperſed, but increaſed by the receipt of the following order of the Commander in Chief of the National Guards, “ All the reſerve “ of the Sections, will be in movement on “ receiving the firſt order, to arreſt the “ Counter-Revolutioniſts, who intend mur- “ dering their Country.” &c.—On the 9th ſeveral other bills had been diſtributed and ſtuck up. The Public Accuſer in his Report to the Aſſembly of the reſult of his enquires to diſcover the Authors of the ſeditious pamphlets and of the extreme want of neceſſaries which has for ſome time been experienced in Paris, ſtates that as yet he has met with but little Succeſs; although, with reſpect to proviſions, he has examined 200 Witneſſes, and that he had allotted three Patriots to be heard from every Commune within ten Leagues of Paris.—In moſt of theſe Communes, even in thoſe neareſt the Capital, ſuch as Vincennes and Longſumeau; the Inhabitants ſtopt all Articles of Proviſion in their way to Paris. That ſeveral Municipal Officers had dared to ſay “ That when “ they ſend us Sugar from Paris, we will “ then let them have our Eggs and Butter.” The Public Accuſer who could not conceal the ſterility of his report, excuſed himſelf for not being able to give a more full relation of the Particulars he had been ordered to enquire into, as he had not a ſufficient quantity of Agents and Inſpectors to ſecond his efforts. One of the Members propoſed that he ſhould be allowed an adequate number: (that is to ſay, that they ought to re-eſtabliſh in all it force, what in the former government was moſt odious—a neſt of Informers and Spies)—But the Aſſembly ſent this propoſition to be examined by the Committees of Public ſafety and Legiſlation, united.

While the Sans Culottes are obliged to ſtruggle againſt want, (of which their Armies, whoſe enormous ſize is the principal Cauſe,) gain from time to time ſome trifling advantages over the enemy; advantages, which, according to the letters from the Generals and Commiſſaries of the Convention are only Pledges of thoſe great Triumphs which are preparing for them. In this manner the repreſentative Florent Guiot, expreſſes himſelf in a Letter, from Liſle, dated 1ſt of this Month; in which he informs the Convention of two trivial, but ſucceſsfull expeditions, 1ſt that of Daendals, Commander of a Battalion, who took Poſſeſſion of the Village of Werwick; 2d that of General Dumonceau, having attacked the enemy near Flers, killed 100 men and took 60 Priſoners, amongſt whom as Guiot ſays, he finds ſeveral Emigrants “ You may be well aſſured that by the ſame time tomorrow, the Guillotine will have done it's duty.”—The Northern Army ſeems the only one which is bent on any great Object. The Army on the Rhine appears determined to remain inactive notwithſtanding they have the enemy in front. Lacoſte and Badeau, Commiſſaries to that army, in very preſſing terms beg to be recalled. In a Letter on which, in the ſitting of the 6th March, Carſier demanded the reading in their names, and in the name of the Committee of Public ſafety; and upon that requeſt the Preſident ordered it to be read, “ The urgent intereſts of our Country, ſay they, require our return into the boſom of the National repreſentation; We will explain our motives to the Convention, in the reports, that we make; we wait only for its deciſion and our ſucceſſors.”—Though this Letter gave reaſon for ſpeculation, and appeared to require an immediate anſwer, yet as the Aſſembly do nothing without conſulting the Committee of Public Safety, it was ordered to be forwarded to them.

While theſe Deputies are teſtifying ſo ſtrong a deſire of once more being near the Convention, and that the urgent intereſts of their Country urge them to wiſh it, Government has thought proper to ſend Commiſſaries with the Land and Sea Forces, to obſerve the conduct of the Military Chiefs; being reſolved to make very ſevere examples of thoſe Generals, who are convicted of betraying their truſt. The Revolutionary Tribunal has lately ſent ſeveral to the Guillotine, amongſt which, General O'Motan, formerly Governor of Dunkerque; and General Chancel, who capitulated at Condé, and had been exchanged ſome time afterwards.

Among the Women, that have lately been executed, is the Counteſs de La Rochefacault Duretal, born La Rochefacault, who was condemned as convicted of being an accomplice in the affair of Count Laigle, a Nobleman of Sixty years of Age, alſo guillotined, for having correſponded with the enemies of the Nation and ſaid to have compoſed Counter-Revolutionary Pamphlets.

GENEVA,

Our Senate is taking the moſt vigorous meaſures to maintain the ſyſtem of neutrality it thought proper to adopt. A conſiderable levy is ordered, even among the *Bourgeois*; and the whole armament is to be put on the ſame footing as in the year 1747, when the Republic had to oppoſe the power of Auſtria. A great number of cannon are mounted on our rampafts, and the cannoneers and recruits are inſtructed in their duty with the greateſt care. The citizens have formed different companies. Two guards are ſtationed in the port. Two floating batteries deſtined to defend the entrance of the port, are conſtructing, and all the ſubjects of the Republic are ordered to take up arms.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

In our laſt, we gave an account, the moſt correct which had come to hand, of the poſition of the Allied Army—to that account we are now enabled to add that of the Army of the French Republic, ſerving on the Rhine.

THE Army on the Rhine, (commanded by General Mechault, ſince the departure of General Pichegree) is divided into three bodies—the firſt which forms the left wing, has eſtabliſhed its Head Quarters at Niuſtadt, and ſends detachments as far as Turcheim—it extends from the valley of Neuſtadt to Franchenſtein, Trepſtadt and Kayſerlautern—the ſecond whoſe Head Quarters are at Scheffenſtadt, occupies the banks of the Rehbach—General Deſaiſe commands the advanced guard of this body, the ſame General who ſometime ago ſurpriſed the Poſt of Ogerſheim, thence he from time to time ſends detachments. The third body which is the chief, and commanded by General Mechault in perſon, covers the Rhine in the neighbourhood of Spire and Germerſheim. His Head Quarters which were formerly at the Convent of Hombach, have been removed to Kirchweiler, about a league from Neuſtadt. The French troops that are at Spire, and Germerſheim are commanded by General Delmas. All theſe troops belong to the Army of the Rhine, as, it is well known, that the Army of the Moſelle have left the environs of Deux Ponts and at preſent bear on Thionville; laying along the Biſe, the Sarre, and the M ſelle.

The garriſon of Manheim conſiſts at preſent of 10,000 Palatine troops; 1000 Grenadiers, 400 Huſſars, and 300 Auſtrian Artillery.

General Count de Browne, who returned on the 16th of this month from Mayence, where he had been to confer with Marſhal Mollendorff, and has taken the command of the Auſtrian Army, formerly held by Count Olivier Wallis, as oldeſt Lieut. General, and not by Prince Waldeck.

We have been well informed, that the latter Perſonage will ſhortly quit this army, to replace General de Vins, in Italy, who is bent on retiring on account of his age, or perhaps from ſome other motive.

The lateſt account from Franckfort, elucidate the former reports, relative to what paſſed on the arrival of the two French Commiſſaries at that place. It appears, that the populace of that town were not offended at the Jacobin's Ornaments, with which the Coach was ornamented: for they remained calm and quiet: and however they might have wiſhed to deſtroy thoſe ornaments, they did not attempt it—It was a Foreigner, a Ruſſian, who committed the fact, and the Pruſſian General Count de Kalckreuth, as a reparation, ordered him into confinement, from which he was afterwards releaſed by the interpoſition of the Ruſſian Miniſter.

It appears, that the French Commiſſaries were received with all the honours uſually conferred on public characters. They began their conferences with Mr. de Kalckreuth, and it is generally believed, that their object is ſimply an exchange of priſoners, as their ſtay at Franckfort ſeems as if it would be prolonged, and the reſult of the firſt conferences, has been ſent by expreſs, to the reſpective circles.

PARIS.

February, 14*th* 1794.

THE fury of war does not every where appear to be abated by the rigour of the Winter: The Members of the Convention, who, for ſome time paſt had not heard of military operations, except in projects and ſchemes, and convinced by the late advices, communicated on the ſitting of the 12th, that their troops on the extremities of the Frontiers are not permitted to enjoy that repoſe which the ſeverity of the ſeaſon ſhould have ſeemed to have demanded. The troops, on the borders, have been attacked, but, with little ſucceſs, by the Spaniards, and the broken remains of the Royaliſt Army in the Weſtern Pyrenees and Vendee. It appears, by the letters communicated to the Aſſembly by Barrere—“ that a body of Spaniards, to the amount of 14 or 15,000 men, had attacked on the 18th of the month, the Conventional Troops, near Chauvin-Dragon. They had approached in five columns and had forced the advanced poſts of the Conventional Army to retire—that they had it in contemplation, to ſet fire to the Barrack Camp, named *Camp des Sans Culotte*; and that they advanced for that purpoſe, cloſe to the redoubts which defended it and had attempted ſeveral times, to take them by ſtorm, but they were always repulſed, and on the laſt attempt, after a very briſk fire, which continued from ſeven o'clock in the morning, until noon, the Spaniſh General was conſtrained to found a retreat”. Another letter ſtated, “ that the Conventioniſts not being able to perſue the center or right wing of the enemy, followed and harraſſed the left wing, even within the reach of their Spaniſh batteries, and extremely incommoded them”.

Amongſt five or ſix letters that Barrere read, one from the General of the diviſion of Fergeville, gave the moſt ſatisfactory and conſiſtent account of the above action with the Spaniſh troops; as he had the beſt means of information, having commanded, on that occaſion, the troops of the Convention.

The loſs of the French, in this letter, is rated at 6 or 80 men killed, and about 151 wounded; and the loſs of the Spaniards, is computed, in killed and wounded, at about 1200 men.

Cavaignac and Pinet, Commiſſaries of the Convention give us to underſtand in their letter, that the Spaniards had been encouraged to attack the Republican Army, from the circumſtance of having received a reinforcement of 4 regiments newly arrived from Toulon. Yet though the relative ſituation of theſe places makes it difficult to believe, that ſuch a reinforcement could have been received, and though General Fergeville mentions not a word of ſuch an event having happened in his official deſpatches; Barrere did not fail to begin his report by ſaying, “ that the Spaniſh Hordes, Fugitives from Toulon, had come to St. Jean de Luz to die”. Thus he made himſelf more or leſs amends for the trouble he undertook, in being obliged to inform the Convention of this ſlight check which their troops had met with it that battle, which muſt otherwiſe have put the finiſhing hand to the exterminatioa of the Royaliſts.

The Royaliſts, according to the reports of Barerre are aſſembled; and have ventured an attack on the Conventioniſts, near Beaupreau, Montrevaull, and St. Fulgent “ within theſe few days (as Furacau writes from Saumur, dated 9th of this month) things have greatly changed their aſpects; though not productive of much diſquietude—ſome of our columns have been repulſed by theſe banditti, who have found means to aſſemble together to the amount of 3 or 40 0 men. We ought to hope, that affairs will not long continue in this ſtate, but that our Republican Legions, hurt at the advantage gained over them, by this villanous collection of robbers, will not long fail of revenging their preſent loſs”.

It was in one of the actions, mentioned in the preceeding accounts, that the columns of the Conventioniſts had met with a repulſe, that General Moulins, ſeeing himſelf ready to fall into the hands of the Royaliſts, took the reſoluton of putting an end to his exiſtence by a Piſtol ſhot, and probably it was near Tiffanges that he was reduced to that melancholy alternative; as it is, in that ſmall Town, the monument is to be erected to his memory, which was decreed him by the Convention, on the motion of Barrere, the ſame Decree appointed the Deputies Hentz and Garrau, to replace the repreſentatives Bourbote, Turreau, and Francaſte, who are either ſick or overcome with fatigue near the Weſtern army.

Barrere in his ſpeech that preceded, the Decree examined into the cauſe of “ *the new attacks of an interior enemy, hitherto kept at bay by our repeated Victorie's*,” he attributed them to the diviſion of the troops, which the Committee of public ſafety had always diſapproved: and to their not diſarming thoſe rebellious and fanatic Countries, which were the theatre of Civil War, “ Weſterman, ſaid he, who in his ſpeech at the Bar, announced that he had extirprated ſo many thouſands of thoſe Banditti, is he who heaped the arms on the Waſtes where they rotted, and armed thoſe Fanatic Peaſants, who were up for rebellion”—Barrere promiſed to forward a recall, and an enquiry into the conduct of this General, who is again threatened by Couſhon, and for the ſame affair which he had ſtirred at the meeting on the 9th, of this month, Couſhon had even, on that occaſion procured a decree to be paſſed, “ to authoriſe the Committee of public ſafety, to diſarm as many of the inhabitants of Lavendie and other neighbouring Departments, as they might judge it neceſſary for the public good.” Amongſt the reaſons which Barrere aſſigned for the late movements of the Royaliſts, he did not forget to mention thoſe whereby he thought the Public would feel the neceſſity of placing more *confidence* and power in the hands of the Committee of Public ſafety. Our misfortunes, ſaid he, are creative of contradictions, Leſſer paſſions occupy the mind inſtead of that noble affection, which is directed to the welfare of our country. It is our misfortune to have a Government too contrary in its operations, too often oppoſed in its propoſitions, too weakly ſupported in its efforts, its reſolutions too often diſregarded, and theſe glaring violations not ſufficiently puniſhed!! This is the moment to put an end to ſuch contrarieties, which diſtract the Councils, and weaken the hands of Government. Barrere added to the above cauſes, a repreſentation to be diſſeminated in the Departments—and a great want of unity, in the meaſures of the repreſentatives.

It appears that complaints againſt the commiſſaries ſent by the Convention in the different Departments have become very frequent. The laſt ſitting furniſhed more than one inſtant of it, the repreſentatives of the people, ſent to Marſeilles, have already been ſeverely attacked by the Jacobins in their meeting of the 7th of this month. But Robertſpierie who never fails attending their meetings happened to be preſent very a propos to ſupport the rights of the Convention and made them ſenſible that they ought to wait with confidence the deciſions of the Legiſlature. In effect this deciſion was not long retarded, being given on the 12th in favor of the Marſeilleis.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS

dated 7th February, 1794.

THE preparations for the opening of the campaigne, become daily more formidable, and ſeem to beſpeak an early commencement. The magazines of proviſions and military ſtores, that were in the interior cities, have been tranſported to Valenciennes. This city, from its advantageous ſituation, will be the principle ſupport of the military operations, and the general depoſit of every thing neceſſary for the ſupply of the armies—the fortifications have been repaired with the greateſt care, and the fort never appeared in a better ſtate of defence. They are now preparing a quantity of ovens to bake the Bread of the Army—a part of the Auſtrian Cantonments are already in movement, and the Head Quarters of the Prince de Saxe Cobourg, is removed from Mons to Bettignis. All officers on leave of abſence, have received orders to join their reſpective corps before the 20th of this month.

Whilſt our Generals are acting in this manner, the French are not leſs active—their numbers ſtill continue to increaſe, and daily make excurſions into our territories and carry off every thing that falls into their hands. As their movements ſhew that they intend attempting an invaſion of Weſt-Flanders, and that they will direct their attack, towards Ypres, which town has been put in a ſtate to withſtand the ſiege. All the ſuburbs, country ſeats, and even trees, which might in any manner faciliate the approaches of the enemy, have been raized: and the town has been provided with a ſufficient number of troops for its interior defence. It was in the environs of this place that the Conventioniſts have taken a poſt, at which were ſtationed ſixteen men. This is not the only part of our Frontiers that they have pillaged—the principality of Chemay has greatly ſuffered by them—the Peaſants belonging to a Village, who had fired on a party of the French, ſome of whom they had wounded, were all maſſacred and their houſes deſtroyed. A ſcene equally ſevere has been exhibited at the ſame time, in the Province of Luxembourg. The enemy having entered by force into the Valley of Wirton, the Peaſants flew to their arms to defend their habitations—but being unable to reſiſt theſe diſciplined troops, they were obliged to retire—the enemy to revenge themſelves, ſet fire to three of the fineſt Villages of the Province. On every ſide, our troops obſerve the greateſt circumſpection, expecting ſome ſerious attack from the Conventioniſts—all the deſerters agree, in ſtating, that the Northern Army is encreaſing conſiderably every day, and that they talk of nothing but Inriching themſelves in Belgiia. Some days ago Generals Pichegru and Ferrand had a conference to concert the means of executing a plan ſent them from the Committee of Public Safety. At the end of this conference, the firſt ſet off to put himſelf at the head of the Nothern Army—and the latter, without paying any attention to his parole of honor that he gave at the capitulation of the ſiege of Valenciennes, is gone to take command of that of Ardennes.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from BRUSSELS,

dated 6th March.

THE Conventioniſts whoſe numbers encreaſe daily on the frontiers, ſend the greateſt part of their forces towards Cambray, Landrecy and St. Quintin—By an order from the Convention to the Northern army, the Peaſants have been obliged to aſſiſt in making the trenches of the camp of Ceaſar, which from its excellent ſituation, between Cambray and Bouchan, ſerves to cover both thoſe places—the French are employed in tracing a large camp, which will form a ſemi-circle before Landrecy and Aveſnes—that of Magdalene near Liſle, has lately been occupied by the major part of that Garriſon, that of Caſſel has been recently reinforced by a conſiderable body of troops arrived from Amiens, where they paſſed the winter: the movements of the enemy have occaſioned ſeveral changes in the poſition of our forces.—The center of the grand Auſtrian army, commanded by the Prince of Saxe Cobourg, is advanced above Valenciennes, and the Head Quarters will be removed from that city to Bermerain—the different allied armies, which cover our frontiers, are ſo concentered, and form ſuch a complete chain, that on whatever ſide the enemy appears, a conſiderable body can be marched to the place threatened.

The 1ſt of this month, a large body of French troops advanced to the Auſtrian Fort, of Lers near Launois, conſiſting of Chaſſeurs and the Huſſars who were made Priſoners—on the 21ſt, the enemy appeared in the enverons of Furnes and Ypres where they deſtroyed ſeveral Farms and Country Houſes and one entire Village. In order to hinder the great devaſtations in the environs of Menin, an order has been given to deſtroy the ſuburbs and ſeveral Hamlets that might have facilitated the approach of the enemy—There has lately an affair happened near Werwick, where the French took ſome Hannoverians belonging to the Britiſh army and conducted them to Liſle—the Heſſian troops who encountered the Conventioniſts on this occaſion ſuffered greatly, beſides a number of privates left on the field of battle, a Major and Captain were killed.

Since the begining of this week, above a thouſand Hungarian troops have arrived in this city, intended to complete the Grenadier battalions of that nation, which are on the frontiers.

MANHEIM, February 26.

The French Troops have not retreated ſo far, or for ſo long a time, as was at firſt ſuppoſed—having again advanced to Mundenheim, where ſeveral ſkirmiſhes have already taken place, between the patroles and advanced poſts. The French are yet in conſiderable numbers at Lantern and its environs, whence they ſend patroles as far as Hirſcheim and Reichenbach. Pirmaſens, and the town of Deux-Ponts are ſtill in their hands and the garriſons in which are ſometimes ſtrong, and ſometimes weak, according to circumſtances. Scarce any country has ſuffered more from the preſent war than Deux-Ponts. Every thing is either conſumed or drained from it: Cattle, Merchandize, Proviſions; in a word, all that is neceſſary for the ſupport of life.—Scarcity ſtill increaſes and the proſpect becomes every day more gloomy. The want of Proviſions is not only felt at Deux-Ponts; but even Linen and Stuffs for Cloathing. All the Iron has been carried off, and the greateſt part of the Stores. The two Chateaux of the Duke are entirely demoliſhed. Fire had lately been ſet to one of his buildings—but the French General cauſed it to be extinguiſhed, before the building was conſumed.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY J. D. MATTHEWS, IN COURT HOUSE STREET, FORT St. GEORGE.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. RECEIVED, AND STRICTLY ATTENDED TO BY MR. MATTHEWS.

SUBSCRIPTION ALSO RECEIVED AT THE ORIENTAL STAR OFFICE, CALCUTTA.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE COURIER.

Nº. 457.] FRIDAY, July 11, 1794. [VOL. X.

WARSAW,—19th February, 1794.

Admirals Mordwinoft, Bebas, and Wornswitsch, who command the Naval Forces of Russia in the Mediterranean, have left Petersbourg to repair to their respective stations. On the other hand, preparations are making in the Frontier Provinces of the Otoman Empire, which seem to denote an approaching rupture. The present warlike posture of affairs is attributed to the peremptory requisition of the Russian Ambassador, to the Court of Constantinople, to partake in the war against France, which was refused by the Grand Signior, who had expressed himself unwilling to depart from that strict neutrality which he had hitherto observed with respect to the [illegible]ench. The Agents of the Convention, had [illegible] nothing undone on their part, to render the je[a]lousy of the Ottoman Government favo[ra]ble to their cause.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from L[O]NDON, dated 21st Dec. 1793.

" I have the pleasure of transmitting y[o]u some Army news:—Each regiment is to have two Lieutenant Colonels, and two Majors, on the following terms:—The present Major of each regiment, is to be appointed 2d Lieutenant Colonel—he is to pay 600l.—The eldest Captain to pay 700l. to be first Major.—The second Captain to pay 500l. to be second Major.—The two senior Lieutenants, to pay the regular difference—these sums to be applied to a Recruiting fund, to complete the regiments to a thousand each.—Government also allows five guineas a man:—This enables each corps to give fifteen guineas to every Recruit, I cannot find out, whether this augmentation extends to India—I have heard it does: but not from good authority—but these despatches will inform you, although it is not known to the Public here".

Very lately, a Member of the Magistracy of Valenciennes arrived at Brussels under a large Escort accused of carrying on a criminal correspondence with the Generals of the Conventionists, intending to deliver up that important place to them.

We are informed by a Letter from the Frontiers that *Bellaud-Varennes*, a Member of the Committee of public affairs had arrived at Lisle—that there had been a Council of war held by the principal Generals of the Northern army. It is pretended, the subject of the meeting, was a new mode of attack formed at Paris, the execution of which ought no longer to be delayed.

The Princess of Orange, the Hereditary Prince and his consort, as also the Prince of Brunswick after having been entertained with the greatest cordially left this place yesterday.

DEATHS.

JAMES LANDON, Esq. Collector of the Peish Cush to the Southward.

GEORGE WEBSTER, Esq. late Sheriff, and Civil Paymaster General.

At Pondicherry, Lieutenant John Graham, of the 17th Battalion of Native Infantry.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of one Lac and thirty Thousand (130,000) Pagodas, will be made on the 10th of July next, to the private Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, on the Principle of Distribution, which heretofore obtained with respect to those Creditors.

By Order of the Honorable the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

To the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic in the New Consolidated Debt, of 1777.

THE Honorable the Governor in Council, having been pleased to declare a Dividend of one Lac and thirty Thousand (130,000) Pagodas to the Creditors of his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the New Consolidated Debt of 1777, being Pagodas 2 13 9 $\frac{2}{16}$ per Cent, on account of Interest due for the Year 1790—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th of July next.

In order to prepare the Dividend Books, the Transfer Book will be shut from the 3d until the 10th of next Month.

THO. COCKBURN, Register.

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Honorable the President in Council, is pleased to notify, that a Dividend of thirty Thousand Pagodas will be made to the Tanjore Registered European Creditors, on the 10th day of July next.

By Order of the President in Council.

W. C. JACKSON, Secretary.

Fort St. George: 30th June, 1794.

THE Honorable the Go[v]ernor in Council, having been pleased to dec[la]re a Dividend of thirty Thousand Pagodas on [ac]count of the Registered Debts of the Private European Creditors, of his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for whom a Provision has been made.—Notice is hereby given, that the same will be issued on the 10th day of July next, agreeably to the orders of Government, in full payment of Interest, which became due on the 12th day of July, 1790, and in part of Interest, due to the 12th day of July, 1791,

THO. COCKBURN, Register.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Chingleroy Moodelly,
versus
Tooloocan Chitty.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday, the 21st instant, will be sold by Outcry, on the Premises, between 4 and 6 in the Afternoon, one House and Ground, situated in Peddoo Naick's Pettah, in Comaraculatty Chitty Street, adjoining to the House of Cootty Chitty, measuring 111 Feet, by 20, or thereabouts, being the Property of the above named Defendant, and seized by order of the Honorable the Mayor's Court.

The Conditious of Sale as usual.

(signed) JOS. GREENHILL, Sheriff.

Fort St. Geort: 10th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of Lieutenant John Graham, of the 17th Battalion of Native Infantry deceased, to be granted to Mr. Alexander Melvin, as a Bond Creditor to the said deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Procts.

Fort St. George: 8th July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this Day made before the King's Ordinary, in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Hamilton Maxwell, late Lieutenant Colonel of his Majesty's 74th Regiment of Foot, deceased Intestate, to be granted to Major Robert Shaw, as Commanding Officer of the said Regiment, Captain William Douglas, as Friend to the said Deceased, and Lieutenant Alexander Blair, also of the same Regiment, as Cousin to the deceased.

WHITE AND RICKETTS, Proctors.

Fort St. George: 1st July, 1794.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

FIVE Shroud Hawsers. of 8 and 8½ Inches. Sixteen Coils of 2½ Inch. Rope and Rat line Stuff.

ALSO

About fifty Candies of Nails, of different sizes.

Enquire of Messrs. Brown, and Ashton, Court Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court, at Madraspatnam, for Letters of Administration, to the Estate and Effects of George Duff, late Private of His Majesty's 71st Regiment deceased, may be granted unto Duncan Black, Serjeant of the 4th Battalion European Infantry, as Cousin, and nearest of Kin to the said Deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. George: 1st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application was this day made, before the King's Ordinary in the Honorable the Mayor's Court at Madraspanam, for Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Serjeant Major Alexander Macrae, deceased, may be granted unto John Sutherland, Quarter Master, of His Mijesty's 72d Regiment, as Friend to the said deceased.

J. S. HALL, Proctor.

Fort St. Giorge: 24th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate of Capain Robert Hope, deceased, having been grantec to Mr. John Tulloh, at Fort St. George, al Persons having Claims on the Estate, are cesired to send an account thereof to the Adminitrator in the Course of three months from this dae, after which time, no demands whatever will be attended to, and those who stand indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make payment to the said Administrator.

Fort St. George: 1st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of John Butler, late of Trichinopoly, having been granted to Mr. Peter Maclaren of the same place, This is to give notice to all Persons having claims on the same Estate, that they do forthwith state those Claims to G. P. Cook, of Fort St. George, Attorney at Law; who is appointed by the Administrator to receive the same. All persons not sending in their respective accounts on or before the 1st day of October next ensuing, will be precluded from any benefit arising from the effects of the said Estate, as a final Dividend will be made that day. And all persons indebted to the said Estate, are hereby required to pay their respective debts to G. P. Cook, aforesaid, or to the Administrator within the time above specified.

Fort St. George, 1st July, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons having Claims on the Estate of Lieutenant Campbell Getty, of His Majesty's 72d Regiment, deceased, are requested to send in the same, to Doctor Thomas Brown, 72d Regiment, as Executor to the Will and Testament of the said Deceased, on or before the 1st of August, 1794; as applications after that Date, cannot be attended to—and all Persons indebted to the said Estate are desired to pay the amount to the above mentioned Executor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

LETTERS of Administration to the Estate and Effects of Captain Lachlan Mackinnon, deceased, having been granted to Captain Donald Macdonald—all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to pay their respective Debts, to Messrs. TULLOH, JERVIS, and BRODIE, Attornies to the Administrator—and those who have any Claims on the Estate, are requested to state them to these Gentlemen, in the course of three Months from this Date.

Fort St. George: 16th June, 1794.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Mr. Peter Walker, one of the Attorneys of the Honorable Mayors Court of Madraspatnam, upon Bonds, Note, Bills of Costs, or otherwise are desired forthwith pay the same to the Executor, Lieut. S. Gibbons at Trichinopoly; or to the Attorney of the said Executor, Mr. Hunter, Fort St. George: otherwise such Persons will be send at Law without further notice,

Trichinopoly, 5th July, 1794.

MADRAS EXCHANGE LOTTERY, FOR 1794.

THE MADRAS EXCHANGE COMMITTEE beg leave to inform the Public, that they have fixed on the undermentioned Scheme for their Lottery for this Year:—viz.

LOTTERY SCHEME,

STAR PAGODAS 100,000.

To be divided into 10,000 Shares, or Tickets, 10 Pagodas each.

1 Prize of	Star Pags.	10,000
2 Do. of	2,500 each	5,000
4 Do. of	1,000	4,000
8 Do. of	500	4,000
18 Do. of	250	4,500
40 Do. of	100	4,000
80 Do. of	50	4,000
2950 Do. of	20	59,000
1 Prize allotted to the first drawn Ticket,		500
1 Do. allotted to the last drawn Ticket,		5,000
	Star Pagodas,	100,000

3105 Prizes
6895

10,000 Tickets

The Tickets will be ready for Sale at Mr. Caffin's Office in the Exchange, on the 1st of May, and at the House of Messrs. Fairlie, Reid, and Co. at Calcutta, on the 1st of June next.

The Drawing will commence the 15th September next, and the Payment of the Prizes will commence at Calcutta in 45 Days, and at Madras in 30 Days, after the Drawing is over, deducting the 10 per Cent. for Expences as usual.

ON COMMISSION.

MADEIRA Wine in Pipes, at 100 and 120 Pagodas per Pipe—Brandy in Casks of 30, 60, and 120 Gallons, at 42 Fanams per Gallon—do. in Bottles, in quantities not less than 12 Dozen, at 3¾ Pagodas per Dozen—French Claret, in do. do. do. at 4 do. per do. Porter, in do. do. do. at 2 do. per do.

Application to be made to Mr. Hely, at his Office, Court House Street, next door to Mr. Waters's Shop.

BOLD AND REIRDON,

Respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that they have just received in a fine Supply of their much approved french Claret which they are now Selling at six Pagodas per Dozen. Old Maderia from 4½ to 5 per Dozen. Ale and porter, good Brandy, Rum, and Gin also a Chest of good Perfumery.

N. B. The above Articles to be had of Mr. Reirdon at Wallajabad.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

BY JAMES DOBBIN,

AT HIS ROOMS NORTH STREET,

On Wednesday, the 16th Instant, at 11 o'Clock.

By order of the Executors of the late George Webster, Esq.

FOUR Silver Curry Dishes, one Stew-pan, one Milk Bowl and Cover, one Tea Pott, one Tumbler, one Mustard Pott, two Salts, one Silver Bell, two Scollop Shells, fifteen plain Table, nine Desert, and nine Tea-Spoons, twelve Forks, Soup and Milk-Spoons, Toasting Fork, Crewit Stand, two pair of Spectacles Gold and Silver Mounted, Gold Stock Buckle, Plated Bread Basket, Goblets, Candle Sticks, &c. &c.

Mahogany Beureau Book Cases, Chairs, Couches, Pier Glasses, Dining and Card Tables, Wine Cooper, Inkstand Silver Mounted, China, Glass-Ware, Palanqueen, and a variety of other Articles.

At the same time will be Sold 40 pieces Cudalore Towels, some Saddles and Cocked Hatts, and one Lady's Saddle.

MR. WATERS.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Settlement, that from the situation of the Market, he has found it necessary to rise the price of his Gin, as follows, viz.

Cases of 15 Bottles at 8½ Pags.
Ditto of 12 ditto at 5 ditto,

in quantities of not less than five Cases. What little English Claret Mr. Waters has remaining he is selling off at 9½ Pagodas per Dozen, excellent Brandy in Casks, at one Pagoda per Gallon, and Rum in Casks, at 36 fanams and in bottles at 4½ Pagodas per Dozen, his Vindegrave, he has advanced at 5½ Pagodas per dozen.